

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (Canceled)

2. (Canceled)

3. (Canceled)

4. (Canceled)

5. (Canceled)

6. (Canceled)

7. (Canceled)

8. (Canceled)

9. (Canceled)

10. (Canceled)

11. (Previously Presented) A nanocomposite resist comprising:
a nanoparticle component; and
a polymer component

wherein the nanoparticle component comprises a polyhedral oligosilsesquioxane and the
polymer component comprises poly(α -chloroacrylate-co- α -methyl styrene).

12. (Canceled)

13. (Canceled)

14. (Previously Presented) A lithographic process comprising:

exposing a lithographic recording medium to radiation to form a pattern;

and

developing the pattern;

wherein the lithographic recording medium comprises a nanocomposite resist comprising a nanoparticle component and a polymer component, the nanoparticle component comprising a polyhedral oligosilsesquioxane and the polymer component comprising poly(α -chloroacrylate-*co*- α -methyl styrene).

15. (Canceled)

16. (Canceled)

17. (Previously Presented) The lithographic process of Claim 14, wherein the polymer component further comprises poly(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl- α -chloroacrylate), poly(methyl methacrylate), poly(butene sulfone), polysilanes, polyacetals, or combinations thereof.

18. (Canceled)

19. (Original) An integrated circuit prepared by the lithographic process of Claim 14.

20. (Previously Presented) The lithographic process of Claim 14, wherein the radiation comprises an electron beam.

21. (Previously Presented) The lithographic process of Claim 14, wherein the radiation comprises an ion beam.

22. (Previously Presented) A polymeric chemically amplified resist comprising:
a methacrylate component;
a polyhedral oligosilsesquioxane component; and
a photoacid generating component;
wherein the methacrylate component does not comprise a polyhedral oligosilsesquioxane moiety.

23. (Original) The polymeric chemically amplified resist of Claim 22, wherein the methacrylate component comprises methyl methacrylate, t-butyl methacrylate, methacrylic acid, or combinations thereof.

24. (Original) The polymeric chemically amplified resist of Claim 22, wherein the polyhedral oligosilsesquioxane component comprises 3-(3,5,7,9,11,13,15-heptacyclopentylpentacyclo-[9.5.1.1^{3,9}.1^{5,15}.1^{7,13}]octasiloxane-1-yl)propyl methacrylate; 3-[(3,5,7,9,11,13,15-heptacyclopentylpentacyclo-[9.5.1.1^{3,9}.1^{5,15}.1^{7,13}]octasiloxan-1-yloxy)dimethylsilyl]propyl methacrylate; 1,3,5,7,9,11,13-heptacyclopentyl-15vinylpentacyclo-[9.5.1.1^{3,9}.1^{5,15}.1^{7,13}]octasiloxane, or combinations thereof.

25. (Previously Presented) The polymeric chemically amplified resist of Claim 22, wherein the polymeric resist comprises 1% to about 40% by weight of the polyhedral oligosilsesquioxane component.

26. (Original) The polymeric chemically amplified resist of Claim 22, wherein the polymeric resist has a glass transition temperature greater than about 165°C.

27. (Original) The polymeric chemically amplified resist of Claim 22, wherein the polymeric resist has a weight-average molecular weight greater than about 100,000 g/mol.

28. (Previously Presented) The polymeric chemically amplified resist of Claim 22, wherein the polymeric resist has a polydispersity index between 1 and about 2.

29. (Original) A polymeric chemically amplified resist comprising methyl methacrylate, t-butyl methacrylate, methacrylic acid, and 3-(3,5,7,9,11,13,15-heptacyclopentylpentacyclo-[9.5.1.1^{3,9}.1^{5,15}.1^{7,13}]octasiloxane-1-yl)propyl methacrylate.

30. (Previously Presented) A lithographic process comprising:
exposing a lithographic recording medium to radiation to form a pattern;
and
developing the pattern;
wherein the lithographic recording medium comprises the polymeric chemically amplified resist of Claim 22.

31. (Original) The lithographic process of Claim 30, wherein the methacrylate component comprises methyl methacrylate, t-butyl methacrylate, methacrylic acid, or combinations thereof.

32. (Original) The lithographic process of Claim 30, wherein the polyhedral oligosilsesquioxane component comprises 3-(3,5,7,9,11,13,15-heptacyclopentylpentacyclo-[9.5.1.1^{3,9}.1^{5,15}.1^{7,13}]octasiloxane-1-yl)propyl methacrylate; 3-[(3,5,7,9,11,13,15-heptacyclopentylpentacyclo-[9.5.1.1^{3,9}.1^{5,15}.1^{7,13}]octasiloxan-1-yloxy)dimethylsilyl]propyl methacrylate; 1,3,5,7,9,11,13-heptacyclopentyl-15vinylpentacyclo-[9.5.1.1^{3,9}.1^{5,15}.1^{7,13}]octasiloxane, or combinations thereof.

33. (Canceled)

34. (Original) An integrated circuit prepared by the lithographic process of Claim 30.

35. (Previously Presented) The lithographic process of Claim 30 wherein the radiation comprises an electron beam.

36. (Previously Presented) The lithographic process of Claim 30, wherein the radiation comprises an ion beam.

37. (Previously Presented) The lithographic process of Claim 30, wherein the radiation comprises X-ray radiation.

38. (Currently Amended) A polymeric chemically amplified resist comprising:
a methacrylate component; and
a polymerizable photoacid generating component;

wherein the methacrylate component does not comprise a photoacid generating moiety and the polymerizable photoacid generating component ~~does not comprise a styrene moiety~~ comprises $[p\text{-CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SMe}_2]\text{OSO}_2\text{CF}_3$.

39. (Original) The polymeric chemically amplified resist of Claim 38, wherein the methacrylate component comprises methyl methacrylate, t-butyl methacrylate, methacrylic acid, or combinations thereof.

40. (Original) The polymeric chemically amplified resist of Claim 38 further comprising a dissolution promoter.

41. (Original) The polymeric chemically amplified resist of Claim 40 wherein the dissolution promoter comprises itaconic anhydride.

42. (Original) The polymeric chemically amplified resist of Claim 38, wherein the photoacid generating component comprises a sulfonium compound, an ionium compound, or combinations thereof.

43. (Canceled)

44. (Original) The polymeric chemically amplified resist of Claim 38, further comprising a polyhedral oligosilsesquioxane component.

45. (Original) The polymeric chemically amplified resist of Claim 44, wherein the polyhedral oligosilsesquioxane component comprises 3-(3,5,7,9,11,13,15-heptacyclopentylpentacyclo-[9.5.1.1^{3,9}.1^{5,15}.1^{7,13}]octasiloxane-1-yl)propyl methacrylate; 3-[(3,5,7,9,11,13,15-heptacyclopentylpentacyclo-[9.5.1.1^{3,9}.1^{5,15}.1^{7,13}]octasiloxan-1-yloxy)dimethylsilyl]propyl methacrylate; 1,3,5,7,9,11,13-heptacyclopentyl-15vinylpentacyclo-[9.5.1.1^{3,9}.1^{5,15}.1^{7,13}]octasiloxane, or combinations thereof.

46. (Previously Presented) The polymeric chemically amplified resist of Claim 44, wherein the polymeric resist comprises about 1% to about 35% by weight of the polyhedral oligosilsesquioxane component.

47. (Previously Presented) The polymeric chemically amplified resist of Claim 38, wherein the polymeric resist has a weight-average molecular weight between 20,000 to 100,000 g/mol.

48. (Previously Presented) The polymeric chemically amplified resist of Claim 38, wherein the polymeric resist has a polydispersity index between 1 and about 2.

49. (Original) A polymeric chemically amplified resist comprising methyl methacrylate, t-butyl methacrylate, methacrylic acid, 3-(3,5,7,9,11,13,15-heptacyclopentylpentacyclo-[9.5.1.1^{3,9}.1^{5,15}.1^{7,13}]octasiloxane-1-yl)propyl methacrylate, and $[p\text{-CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SMe}_2]\text{OSO}_2\text{CF}_3$.

50. (Original) The polymeric chemically amplified resist of Claim 49, further comprising itaconic anhydride.

51. (Previously Presented) A lithographic process comprising:

exposing a lithographic recording medium to radiation to form a pattern;
and
developing the pattern;
wherein the lithographic recording medium comprises the polymeric
chemically amplified resist of Claim 38.

52. (Original) The lithographic process of Claim 51, wherein the methacrylate component comprises methyl methacrylate, t-butyl methacrylate, methacrylic acid, or combinations thereof.

53. (Original) The lithographic process of Claim 51, wherein the polymeric chemically amplified resist further comprises a dissolution promoter.

54. (Original) The lithographic process of Claim 53, wherein the dissolution promoter comprises itaconic anhydride.

55. (Original) The lithographic process of Claim 51, wherein the photoacid generating component comprises a sulfonium compound, an ionium compound, or combinations thereof.

56. (Canceled)

57. (Original) An integrated circuit prepared by the lithographic process of Claim 51.

58. (Previously Presented) The lithographic process of Claim 51, wherein the radiation comprises extreme ultraviolet radiation.

59. (Previously Presented) The lithographic process of Claim 51, wherein the radiation comprises X-ray radiation.

60. (Canceled)

61. (Canceled)

62. (Previously Presented) A polymeric lithographic resist comprising a photoacid generating component, wherein the photoacid generating component comprises $[p\text{-CH}_2\text{=C(CH}_3\text{)C(O)OC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SMe}_2\text{]OSO}_2\text{CF}_3$.

63. (Canceled)

64. (Canceled)

65. (Original) A polymeric resist comprising:

a polyhedral oligosilsesquioxane disilanol component; and
a polyacetal component.

66. (Original) The polymeric resist of Claim 65, wherein the polyhedral oligosilsesquioxane disilanol component comprises disilanol cyclopentyl POSS ($\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{11}(\text{c-C}_5\text{H}_9)_8(\text{OH})_2$), disilanol isobutyl POSS ($\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{11}(\text{i-C}_4\text{H}_9)_8(\text{OH})_2$), or dimethylphenyldisilanol cyclopentyl POSS ($\text{Si}_8\text{O}_9(\text{c-C}_5\text{H}_9)_7(\text{OSiMe}_2\text{Ph})(\text{OH})_2$), or a combination thereof.

67. (Original) The polymeric resist of Claim 65, wherein the polyacetal component comprises a polymer of a halogen-substituted ketone or aldehyde.

68. (Previously Presented) The polymeric resist of Claim 65, wherein the polyacetal component comprises a polymer of hexafluoroacetone, trifluoroacetone, hexachloroacetone, trichloroacetone, trifluoroacetaldehyde, trichloroacetaldehyde, thiocarbonylfluoride, hexafluorothioacetone, mixtures thereof, or derivatives thereof.

69. (Previously Presented) A lithographic process comprising:

exposing a lithographic recording medium to radiation to form a pattern;
and
developing the pattern;
wherein the lithographic recording medium comprises the polymeric resist
of Claim 65.

70. (Previously Presented) The lithographic process of Claim 69, wherein the lithographic process comprises a 157 nm projection optical lithographic process.

71. (Original) An integrated circuit prepared by the lithographic process of Claim 69.

72. (Canceled)

73. (Canceled)

74. (Canceled)

75. (Previously Presented) The lithographic process of Claim 14, wherein the polymer component comprises a polymer that undergoes chain scission upon exposure to electron beam irradiation.

76. (Previously Presented) The lithographic process of Claim 14, wherein the nanoparticle component comprises a nanoparticle having an average diameter less than about 100 nanometers.

77. (Previously Presented) The lithographic process of Claim 14, wherein the nanoparticle has an average diameter less than about 10 nanometers.

78. (Previously Presented) The lithographic process of Claim 14, wherein the nanoparticle has an average diameter less than about 2 nanometers.

79. (Previously Presented) The lithographic process of Claim 14, wherein the polyhedral oligosilsesquioxane comprises a compound of formula $\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{12}(\text{OR})_8$, $\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{12}\text{R}_8$, $\text{Si}_{12}\text{O}_{18}(\text{OR})_{12}$, or $\text{Si}_{12}\text{O}_{18}\text{R}_{12}$, wherein R is selected from alkyl, substituted alkyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, silyl, substituted silyl, aryl, substituted aryl, aralkyl, substituted aralkyl, alkenyl, or substituted alkenyl.

80. (Canceled)

81. (Previously Presented) The lithographic process of Claim 14, wherein the resist comprises from about 1% to about 50% by weight of the nanoparticle component.

82. (Previously Presented) The lithographic process of Claim 14, wherein the resist has a glass transition temperature of at least about 160°C.

83. (New) The nanocomposite resist of claim 11, wherein the polyhedral oligosilsequioxane comprises a compound of formula $\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{12}(\text{OR})_8$, $\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{12}\text{R}_8$, $\text{Si}_{12}\text{O}_{18}(\text{OR})_{12}$, or $\text{Si}_{12}\text{O}_{18}\text{R}_{12}$, wherein R is selected from alkyl, substituted alkyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, silyl, substituted silyl, aryl, substituted aryl, aralkyl, substituted aralkyl, alkenyl, or substituted alkenyl.

84. (New) A polymeric chemically amplified resist comprising:
a methacrylate component;
a polymerizable photoacid generating component; and
a polyhedral oligosilsesquioxane component.

85. (New) The polymeric chemically amplified resist of Claim 84, wherein the methacrylate component comprises methyl methacrylate, t-butyl methacrylate, methacrylic acid, or combinations thereof.

86. (New) The polymeric chemically amplified resist of Claim 84 further comprising a dissolution promoter.

87. (New) The polymeric chemically amplified resist of Claim 86 wherein the dissolution promoter comprises itaconic anhydride.

88. (New) The polymeric chemically amplified resist of Claim 84, wherein the photoacid generating component comprises a sulfonium compound, an ionium compound, or combinations thereof.

89. (New) The polymeric chemically amplified resist of Claim 84, wherein the photoacid generating component comprises $[p\text{-CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SMe}_2]\text{OSO}_2\text{CF}_3$.

90. (New) The polymeric chemically amplified resist of Claim 84, wherein the polyhedral oligosilsesquioxane component comprises 3-(3,5,7,9,11,13,15-heptacyclopentylpentacyclo-[9.5.1.1^{3,9}.1^{5,15}.1^{7,13}]octasiloxane-1-yl)propyl methacrylate; 3-[(3,5,7,9,11,13,15-heptacyclopentylpentacyclo-[9.5.1.1^{3,9}.1^{5,15}.1^{7,13}]octasiloxan-1-yloxy)dimethylsilyl]propyl methacrylate; 1,3,5,7,9,11,13-heptacyclopentyl-15vinylpentacyclo-[9.5.1.1^{3,9}.1^{5,15}.1^{7,13}]octasiloxane, or combinations thereof.

91. (New) The polymeric chemically amplified resist of Claim 84, wherein the polymeric resist comprises about 1% to about 35% by weight of the polyhedral oligosilsesquioxane component.

92. (New) The polymeric chemically amplified resist of Claim 84, wherein the polymeric resist has a weight-average molecular weight between 20,000 to 100,000 g/mol.

93. (New) The polymeric chemically amplified resist of Claim 84, wherein the polymeric resist has a polydispersity index between 1 and about 2.

94. (New) lithographic process comprising:

exposing a lithographic recording medium to radiation to form a pattern;

and

developing the pattern;

wherein the lithographic recording medium comprises the polymeric chemically amplified resist of Claim 84.

95. (New) The lithographic process of Claim 94, wherein the methacrylate component comprises methyl methacrylate, t-butyl methacrylate, methacrylic acid, or combinations thereof.

96. (New) The lithographic process of Claim 94, wherein the polymeric chemically amplified resist further comprises a dissolution promoter.

97. (New) The lithographic process of Claim 96, wherein the dissolution promoter comprises itaconic anhydride.

98. (New) The lithographic process of Claim 94, wherein the photoacid generating component comprises a sulfonium compound, an ionium compound, or combinations thereof.

99. (New) An integrated circuit prepared by the lithographic process of Claim 94.

100. (New) The lithographic process of Claim 94, wherein the radiation comprises extreme ultraviolet radiation.

101. (New) The lithographic process of Claim 94, wherein the radiation comprises X-ray radiation.